PARAGUAY.

THE LOPEZ OUTRAGE-MINISTER WEBB VERSUS REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Our readers are already aware that an unfortunate difference between Gen. James, Watson Webb, United States Minister to Brazil, and Rear-Admiral Davis, commanding our squadron in South American waters, as to the proper course to be pursued at the time of the arrest of Bliss and Masterman in Paraguay, has been the cause of much unpleasant comment at Rio de Janeiro, not to say, as Mr. Webb puts it, of positive scandal. Mr. Webb's report of the affair to the State Department has now been published, and from this and the accompanying documents we shall try to give as impartial an account of the quarrel as can be made after hearing only one side of the story.

Immediately on receiving news of the ontrage at Asuncion, Mr. Webb wrote the following private note to Admiral Davis (Oct. 5): Consulate, 121

MY DEAR ADMIRAL: I inclose for your perusal a letter from Washburn. I think we should talk this matter over, and see if anything can be done to relieve the two members of the United States Legation, so outrageously seized by Lopez. It is one of those cases in which to do nothing is to do arrong; and it appears to me that the mere fact of sending up a force to look after our people, would, as least, avert much repreach that will otherwise fall upon

As to sending Washburn from the La Plata in a United As to sending Washbura from the La Plata in a United States gunbeat, that is quite unnecessary. Our Government has brought him down from Asuncion, and that is demonstration sufficient. Now, our duty is to look after the other members of the Legation. No matter who appointed them, our obligation is equally binding. But I will come to you at 2, or a little sooner. I have an appointment at the Foreign Office at 1 o'clock, and write this that you may turn the matter over in your mind before I join you. If your boat is at the landing at 1:45, I shall doubtless be there. Your friend, White. At the interview which took place in accordance with this appointment. Mr. Webb seems to have

with this appointment. Mr. Webb seems to have urged the Admiral to proceed immediately to the River Plate with his whole squadron and demand the release of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Admirat Davis, for reasons which are not clearly explained in this correspondence, preferred to wait either for instructions from home or for further developments. Mr. Webb gives the following account of what

Mr. Webb to Mr. Seward.

Mr. Webb to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED SSATES, Plo JANSIRO, Oct. 23, 1868.

He declined doing anything; and especially to hurry his departure, fixed for the 10th, and got off on Thursday, the 8th. I told him he left me no alternative but to address him an official note, recapitulating all I had said, and urging him to take up the Paraguay every vessel of his squadrou of high draught of water-five in number. He said he hoped I would do nothing of the kind. I replied that it was my duty so to do, and make a requision upon him for the employment of the squadron in the greatest emergency, and having done that the responsibility of refusing to act would reat upon him. He answered: "I will write in reply I do not choose to respond to your call. No; I will not say I do not choose to; I will reply that on my arrived at the river I will investigate. to your call. No; I will not say I do not choose to; I will reply that on my arrival at the river I will investigate the matter." I repliced: "There is nothing to investigate. I have placed in your hands Mr. Washburn's report to me; and that and his letter to the British minister at Buenos Ayres, cover the whole ground." In answer to this he said that Washburn's letter was not worthy of credit, as his fears for his life had disqualified him as a witness; he was a firehered man, and his letter to me showed that he had not yet recovered from his fears. I insisted that I knew Washburn and indorsed all he had written, and that he (the Admirah) had no right to listen to or put faith in, what others said. We then agreed that our official letter from Mr. Webb to the Admiral was dated Oct. 6. It was courteous in tone, and after was dated Oct. 6. It was courteous in tone, and after

was dated Oct. 6. It was conrecons in tone, and after alluding to the interview of the day before, went on as follows : Mr. Webb to Rear-Admiral Davis.

I reached the Guerriere at 2:36 o'clock p. m. I am sorry I reached the Guerriere at 2:30 o'clock p. m. I am sorry to say that, for the first time in our official intercourse, there appeared to exist a wide difference of opinion upon a question of daty, and especially in regard to the gravity of the existing emergency; I believing that this is precisely one of those cases, to meet which our country keeps up, at great expense, a large squadron on this station—the protection of our citizens and the prompt vindication of our national honor—while you, unfortunately, look upon it as an event of no special significance, and one which calls for no assumption of any unusual responsibility on your part, because you have no instructions or direct orders in contemplation of such a contingency—a nontingency which, of course, could not be foreseen and anticipated.

nontingency which, of course, could not be foreseen and anticipated.

You inquired what I would have you do, and I ansend up to Asuncion every whinanon course, and generally an an demand the immediate release of Mr. Blass and Mr. Masterman, two members of the United States Legation in Paraguay, forcibly seized by Lopez in violation of their divionation rights, and now held in prison by the tyrant, if, as Mr. Washburn suggests, they have not already been put to death. And even if the chances were 90 out of 100 that they are no longer in existence, such, in my indement, is the importance of this action, in view of its influence upon the opinion of the evilized world in regard to the character and the energy of our Government and the efficacy of our navy, that I would have you transfer your flag to one of the smaller vessels of your squadron, and go up the Paraguay, and make such demonstration at least as will prove that England is not the only nation that protects the lives and persons of its citizens and the diplomatic rights of its representatives, without stopping to count the cost." of the only nation that protects the lives and firstizens and the diplomatic rights of its tailves, without stopping to count the cost." marked to me yesterday that you had no facts to he action I recommend and solleit, and the representatives, without stopping to count in the vox-You remarked to me yesterday that you had no facts to warrant the action I recommend and solicit, and that, sithough you had received Commander Kirkland's report of his visit to Asuncian and return to Montevideo, it conof his visit to Asuncion and return to Montevideo, it contained nothing which demanded the proceeding I desire.

What Mr. Kirkland could or should have reported in regard to Lope's conduct toward our Legation in Paraguay, is not for me to determine; but Mr. Washburn, the only accredited Minister of the United States to the Government of Paraguay, has made his report, which I have placed in your possession, and every word of which I have placed in your possession, and every word of which I indorse. And in addition I send herewith a supplement to the Buenos Ayrean Standard of the 26th of September, in which you will find a letter from Mr. Washburn to the British Minister accredited to the Argentine Government, giving a full history of events in Paraguay for the past six months. That document was sent to me by Mr. Washburn, and I desire to have it received as a part of this official commonication.

To this the following answer was returned. In speaking of it to Mr. Seward, Gen. Webb remarks that the Admiral "is an exceedingly weak man, notwiths anding his accomplishments, and has those

speaking of it to Mr. Seward, Gen. Webb remarks that the Admiral "is an exceedingly weak man, not-withstanding his accomplishments, and has those about him who have led him astray. One thing is certain—we cannot both be right, and one of us should be severely censured, if not recalled."

Rear-Admiral Davis to Mr. Webb.

Rear-Admiral Davis to Mr. Webb.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE,
(FIRST RATES.) RIO DE JANEBO, Oct. S. 1898.
SIR: I owe you, perhaps, an apology, for not having acknowledged sooner the reception of your letter of the 6th inst., in which you give me the unselletted benefit of your opinion on the subject of my official dutics.

Since your opinion is formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, I may not possibly attach so much value to it as you seem to expect. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. H. Davis, Rear-Admiral Commanding South Athanic Squadron, His Excellency J. Watson Webb, United States Minister Pleinpotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Brazil.

Mr. Webb to Rear-Admiral Davis.

Mr. Webb to Rear-Admiral Davis.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BOA VIAGEM, Oct. 9, 1898.

Siz: On returning from the United States Consulate to
the ferry yesterday afternoon, when passing a Portuguese
corner grocery known as "Portuguese Joe's," the proprietor stopped my carriage and placed in my hands your
official letter dated yesterday, Oct. 8, in answer to my
official letter of the 5th, delivered on board the Guerriere
on the same day by my secretary in person.

To what you allude as "official duties," I am quite unable to determine. Most assuredly, I have not attempted

To what you allude as "official duties," I am quite unable to determine. Most assuredly, I have not attempted to interfere with the administration of the affairs of your squadron, and I do not pretend even to have any knowledge of its internal condition. I have contented myself with the discharge of my duty in polinting out to you what, in my judgment, the honor and dignity of our country demand, and wherein our people require that protection which it is made the duty of our navy to afford; and to secure which is the sole object of your presence here, at the cost of many millions annually to the Treasury. In doing this I have not gone beyond the strict line of my duty, as better information in regard to what a Minister's duty is in an emergency like the present carnot fail to convince you. But I might have gone still further than I did, and not only have pointed out your duty and advised you what to do, but finding you tardy in recognizing your duty in the premises, and adopting the charges and rimners of the Brazilian press and of Americans in Bruzilian employ, I might with great propriety have formally remonstrated against your supineness and your rejection of official testimony, while you indorsed the sianders put forth against Mr. Washburn by those whose interest it is to traduce him.

I now pass to the second paragraph of your note, in which you say:

"Suce your opinion is formed without a knowledge of the circumstrated again.

This is a most extraordinary, gratuitous, and, I must

This is a most extraordinary, gratuitous, and, I must add, a most reckless assertion. And upon what is it based if I upon testimony of a higher character than that of our duly accredited Minister, received by you since our interview, then, most assuredly, it was your duly to have apprised me of such testimony being in your possession, liut such a supposition is simply impossible; because, there can be no reliable testimony—nay, there cannot, in the nature of things, be any testimony whatever, in the case, which can for one moment weigh against Mr. Washburn's history of what has occurred in Paraguay, as reported to me, and as has been set forth by him in his official letter to the British Minister accredited to the Argentine Republic. Beside, you distinctly informed me on Mosday, that although you had received Commander & Irkiand's official report of his having performed the duries assigned him, he had made no report upon the events which had transpired in Paraguay. Of course not. Commander Kirkiand is too wise to pretend to make a report upon events of which he necessarily could know nothing except what he learned from Mr. Washburn.

You may not know—and probably, if you did, would ignore it if reported to you by any one in the civil service of the country, but it is nevertheless my duty to inform you—that among the diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments at this Court, so far as I can learn, there is no difference of opinion in regard to what is a expected from our Minister and naval force at this station. They do not know that you and I are at variance on the question of duty; and, judging me by the past, they assume most naturally that we will not be unminidful of what is due to our country, and, in her vindication, to the civilized world. As evidence of this sentiment, I copy from a note of His Excellency, George Buckley. Lathew, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at this Court, his opinion upon this emer-

gency, and which undoubtedly is the opinion of all his colleagues. You will perceive by its date that it was written on Tuesday, although it only reached me last

a line to the eleventh hour, tells me that your unfortunate country.

Dilas, had been cruelly tortured, and that his companion was said have been shot. If U. S. (Uncle Sam) stands that, he can't hold up his head again.

The only purpose for which the United States squadron is stationed on this coast, at enormous cost to our treasury, is to give protection to American commerce and American citizens, and to defend and vindicate the national honor, no matter by whom assailed. This cannot be accomplished by its lying title in the harbor of Rio. The squadron you command is not here either for your pleasure or your convenience; and patriolism requires that it should be in the waters of the La Plata. And, therefore, it becomes my imperative duty, cannot by ut respectfully, to urge upon you an immediate departure for the South.

SATURDAT, Oct. 10.

While writing. I have had placed in my hands the following from the British Minister written yeaterday. I have not seen Gov. Matthew for a week, but I know he speaks the sentiments of the entire diplomatic corps, as well as the wishes of every disinterested and patriotic American in this region:

well as the wishes of every disinterested and patriotic American in this region:

Mt Drax General: Is voor feet releg down to the river and up? I hope so. I declare to you I think we should have a general rold spen that wretch, sho, with such a for an Caries, will go on for motific.

Does it not occur to you, Admiral, that it is alike strange and unaccountable that you alone, of all intelligent men in Brazil, and without the sympathy of a softery distincterested countryman, should look unconcernedly upon the outrage perpetrated against our national sloner, and should persistently refuse to employ our squadron for the purposes for which alone it was intrasted to your care! Does it not become you to sean closely the liminences which guide and mislead you, and, irrespective of self, try and discover what the honor of our country requires at your hands?

Should this correspondence be continued, I request that

self, try and discover what the honor of our country requires at your hands?

Should this correspondence be continued, I request that you will send your official notes to me in the same manner that you have hereefore forwarded your private correspondence, that is, by a boat from the Guerrière direct to the legation. Or if that should be luconvenient, please send your letters to our consulate, which is in close proximity to the ficet landing. It is not seemly that an efficial correspondence between the United States Minister and the naval officer in command of a station, no matter how exalted or humble his rank, should be left at a corner grocery, to be forwarded when the proprietor of such grocery finds it convenient to send lard and groceries to the Minister's kitchen. One proceeding of that nature is quite sufficient to indicate your contempt for the subject discussed, even if not intended to be personally offensive to your Minister.

This note, like my previous one, will be delivered to you in person on board the Guerrière by my Secretary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commanding South

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commanding South

Atlantic Squadron.

Atlantic Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Davis to Mr. Webb.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE, }

HIG DE JANEHO, Oct. 13, 1868.

Sir: I received your letter, dated the 9th inst., on the

Fig. 1 received your letter dated the van list, on the evening of Saturday, the 10th lost.

Its style and language, and the character of its imputations, forbid the consistenance, on my part, of this correspondence. Very respectfully, your obsidest servant, C. H. Dayrs, Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Squadron, In his dispatch to Mr. Seward, dated Oct. 24th, Mr.

Webb says: Gen. McMahon arrived on the steamer Mississippi en

Webb says:

Gen. McMahon arrived on the steamer Mississippi en the 21st, and called on the 22d, atter having been en board the flaship both on the 21st and 22d. Before showing me his instructions from you, he inquired if there would be any obstructions to his going up the Paraguay to Asuncion. I asked if he had any such purpose in view. He said that he had: that Admiral Davis intended to take him to the river next week, when he would change his flag to one of the smaller vessels (the Pawnee) and take him up to Asuncion, in order that he night present his credentials to Lopez, and liberate Bilss and Masterman.

He sand there were so many versions of what had occurred that he could not decide what to do until he reached the river. I replied: "That is an error; there is but one version of the faces of the case to which you of I, or the Admiral, can refer, or which we can receive; and that version is contained in the official report of your prodecessor, the duly accredited Minister of the United States to Paraguay, and indersed by me from my knowledge of the man and his official character."

I learn that the English have two gunboats up the Paraguay, and indersed by me from my knowledge of the man and his official character."

I learn that the English have two gunboats up the Paraguay, and indersed by me from my knowledge of the man and his official character."

I learn that the English have two gunboats up the Paraguay and industred to street the form of the Linnet and English prisoners to the English Eccretary of Legation, Mr. Gould, who was on beard the Linnet, and that gentleman immediately left to report to his Minister at Ruenos Ayres. Lopez then sent word to the French gunboat Decided that he was willing to release the Englishmen.

Mr. Washburn writes me, under date of the 14th of October, confirming the previous report that Lopes had shot both his brothers and his slater, the wildow of Gen. Barrice, who committed swilede some months ago to escape torture; and Mr. Matthew, the English Envoy at his Court writ

My Dran General: Will on allow me to get what steps ren are aking to compensate of the presented of your Legation in Paragray

sflected by any unsuitable delay or hontation is a case that seems worse than ours in Abyrsions.

Indeed, I almost question whether all nations should not unite in bringing this mounter to his senses. The latest according is senses that Lope had ordered his sinter sud his boothers to execution.

With best regards to first webb, believe me, my dear General, most traily rours.

His Excellency Gen Webb, &c.

My only reply was a statement of the fact, that Rear-Admiral Davis ignored my right to have any opinion on the subject; while his Admiral, Ransay, promptly responded to his call, and sent every vessel he had up the Paraguay, and will send up the guibout to arrive.

Mr. Webb's course in demanding his passports in case the Wasp was not allowed to pass the Brazilian blockade, in order to fetch Mr. Washburn away from blockade, in order to fetch Mr. Washburn away from Asuncion, was not approved by the State Depart

Asuncion, was not approved by the State Department, as the following cable dispatch shows:

Mr. Webb to Mr. Seward.

The Hon. Wim. H. Seward: The steamer Wasp has been refused permission to pass the Allied lines for Mr. Washburn and family. I have demanded the censure of Caxlas and permission for the Wasp to pass. If refused, will, as instructed, demand my passports.

J. WATSON WEBB.

To the Legation of the United States in London: I have the honer to request that the foregoing may be telegraphed to the Secretary of State of the United States at your earliest convenience. Doubless by the freight life of steamers to Liverpool on the 15th, I'll send our Government further information through the Legation at London. With great respect, &c. J. WATSON WEBB.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Brazil.

Mr. Secard to Mr. Johnson.

[Telegram per Cable.]

Mashington, Aug. 26, 1868.

Inform Webb, at Rio, that instructions to him were

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, \\
\text{WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.} \\
\text{Inform Webb, at Rio, that instructions to him were sent yesterday by United States Mail steamship from New-York to Rio. His demand for permission for the Wasp to go for Washburn is approved; but his demand for passport must be suspended until further directions, which will go by the same mail steamer, Sept. 23.

Reverdy Johnson, esq., &c., &c.

THE PATENT COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your comments upon Commissioner Foote's Annual Report, printed in THE TRIBUNE of January 27, you say: "Mr. Commissioner Foote has shown a wise zeal in saving the public money in the matter of contracts, and we hope he will exercise equal good sense in the matter of salaries." I think as you do about increasing the salaries of Gevernment employée, for I know that many places held by clerks, and others, are simply einecures that the persons holding them would not be paid so high wages for like work by any other employer. paid so high wages for like work by any other employer. But there are cases, I believe, where persons are employed at too low rates. Commissioner Foote calls attention to such cases, as follows: "Questions as to the patentability of inventions become more difficult with the increase in the number of previous devices. An examiner must familiatize himself with all the inventions that have been made in his class—not only in this country, but in Europe. Their great number and complexity have rendered the study of them a profession to be acquired by years of labor. An examiner's decisions invoive nice questions of law, of science, and of mechanics. The more recondite principles upon which depend the practical success of processes and machinery must be familiar to him. Large amounts of property often depend directly or indirectly upon his action. The ability and acquirements necessary to the proper discharge of his dulies must be of a high order—scarcely less than those we expect in sjudge of the higher courts of law. I have been strongly impressed with the belief that the salaries now paid these contlemen are inadequate to precure and retain the best services. They were prescribed in 1848. At that time they would obtain of all the necessaries and conveniences of life more than double of what the same money will purchase now. For all practical purposes it is the same as if those salaries had been reduced one-half. As a consequence, gentlemen who have become experienced and expert in the performance of their dulies resign their places for more lucrative employments. Within the short time that I have been connected with the office, several whoas services were invaluable, have resigned, and it is apprehended that others will soon follow their example. I think I know the wishes of inventors well enough to say that, if the sums they now pay into the Patent Office are insufficient, they would gladly increase them to secure prompt and correct action upon their cases. The reduction in the value of the currency has also opera But there are cases, I believe, where persons are employed at too low rates. Commissioner Foote calls atten-

Japanese chestnut trees are said to be pe-

cultariy prolific and very handsome. Some of them have been brought across the Pacific and replanted in San Francisco.

THE FRUIT-GROWERS CLUB.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869,-Dr. J. E. Snodgrass in the chair. The meeting was well attended to-day, and a num-

ber of new members were present, including several Sales Fains .- A resolution recommending the

Club to encourage and sustain Sales Fairs was offered and referred to a Committee.

The Wing Question.—Several bottles of Ameri-can wine were brought on the table by Mr. Whit-The Wine Question.—Several bottles of American wine were brought on the table by Mr. Whitlock, for the Club to test.

The Chair—It its my opinion, waiving the moral question involved, that our fruits can be put to a much better use than by distilling them into wine or brandy. However, it is for the Club to decide whether this wine shall be distributed or not.

Col. Williamson—I am surprised that liquors are brought before this body. I am opposed to it, and had I known that such are to be the rules of the Society I would never have joined it.

Mr. Fuller—I propose that the wine be laid aside until the meeting adjeurns.

A member moved that the matter be referred to a Committee.

Committee.

Mrs. Dr. Hallock—I hope that the wine will be returned to the donor with the thanks of the Club. New-York is only too full of opportunities for dramdrinking, and my sex has been opposed to whisky, tobacco, and kindred abominations. I urge those present to stand firmly on this subject. At the Burns Celebration the other evening, it was only on the retirement of the ladies (30 in number) that true enjoyment began, and it was not until then that wine cigars, and Heaven knows what else, were introduced, after having been postponed for two hours by the presence of the ladies. Now, as the Fruit Growers' Club open their doors to women on equal terms, without insulfing them with the assertion that they must stoop to conquer. I move that all alcoholic liquors, in whatever shape, be tabooed, henceforth and forever, from this Club. [Loud applause.] Mrs. Hallock's motion was seconded and carried amid renewed applause. Mrs. Dr. Hallock-I hope that the wine will be re

newed applause.

IMPROVED ASPARAGUS.—Mr. Conover exhibited

newed applause.

IMPROVED ASPARACUS.—Mr. Conover exhibited specimen stalks of a new variety of asparagus, called "Conover's Colossus," grown from seeds sent out by the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington.

Mr. Fuller—It is a new thing to have an improved variety of asparagus, and I think that this will prove of value to those fond of the plant.

The Club pronounced it a decided improvement over the old variety.

Yellows in Peach Trees.—Mr. Crane showed a section cut from the trunk of a peach tree which had been affected by this disease. He endeavored to show that the yellows is caused by severe freezing. He said that where the mercury falls 19 below zero peaches do not as a general thing succeed well.

Col. J. D. Williamson—I find that where guano is used this disease is seldom found.

Mr. Fuller—I am glad that Col. Williamson makes this statement, for I have always contended that the yellows is only another name for peach tree starvation.

Cry Cardens — This subject, which was under

this statement, for I have always contended that the yellows is only another name for peach tree starvation.

City Gardens,—This subject, which was under discussion hast week, was again taken up by the Club and treated at length.

Mrs. Errestine L. Rose—I have little right to speak on the subject of horticulture, as I have lived all my life in large cities; yet it is for this very reason that I ought to know much of what city people suffer from being deprived of the garden. I once resided where there was not a foot of ground on the premises, and such a thing as a garden was not dreamed of until we made one on the roof. We procured some boxes, and bought earth to fill them. These were placed on the house-top, and arranged so as to leave space for walks. In the center of the roof we had a grass-plot and flowers. There was no Greton water then, and we were obliged to carry all of the water needed on the garden a distance of two blocks and up several flights of stairs. We raised vegetables of various kinds. In the Summer time our roof was an usland of beauty in the vast see of house-tops. Where there is a will there is a way, even if one only has a roof five feet square. It is of great importance that people be encouraged to cultivate a desire for out-door employment. I would advise every lady who seeks happiness and true refinement to raiso flowers: for women are eminently fitted to engage in this healthful occupation. Nothing can create a taste for the beautiful more than the entitivation of beautiful flowers. In those days when so many people are engaged in making money, it is important that such qualities of the mind be developed as will counteract the influences exerted by wealth. [Applants] Mr. Henry T. Williams read a poper giving his ex-

Mr. Henry T. Williams read a paper giving his experience in a city flower-garden. He said that it was one thing to love flowers, but quite another to raise them. This he found out to his cost several years ago, when he set out with great expectations to cultivate flowers and fruits. Great preparations were made, and no little money and labor were expended on the back yard. Seeds were sown, and shrube planted, and for a season they grew and flourished finely; but by and by they withered and died. Even the pet vines and costly pear trees did not thrive, in spite of sundry soap washings, and applications of kerosene oil. In closing he said, city gardening is well enough to talk about and think about, but very few persona have a taste for it, and many of those who have a taste, know but little about it, and more than half of the gardens in the city are situated so us to afford but little profit or pleasure. If one-half of the time

Mr. A. S. Fuller-Each garden should be stocked ng sunlight will not do well if planted on the porth ing sunlight will not do well if planted on the north side of a wall or building, though many plants flourish vigorously in the shade. In preserving plants through the Winter they should be kept in a cellar having a temperature of 35° to 40°, for otherwise they will not do well.

Mr. Crane—I have seen pear trees successfully grown in this city. Nectarine smay also be raised without much trouble. A friend residing in the upper part of the city has trees which bear and do well. Those growing fruit in the city are never annoyed by the Carculio, as it is unknown here.

part of the city has trees which bear and do well. Those growing fruit in the city are never amoyed by the Curculio, as it is unknown here.

Dr. Hallock—Many of the simple plants raised in the country prove to be unusually attractive when growing in the city. A neighbor had a squash vine growing in his yard, last year, which not only ran all over his fence, but crept into my yard, and hung in festoons from the wall.

Dr. Hexamor—One reason why trees and vines do well in city yards is because the ground has been filled in and well underdrained. In selecting seeds or builts for planting one should examine and find out what the nature of his soil is before consulting catalogues. What does well in one soil, proves an utter failure claswhere. Iyy and other vines may be most usefully and [beantifully employed in hiding old walls and fences. I would suggest that some of our horticultural friends make out a list of plants embracing those best adapted to city gardens.

Mrs. Rose—I forgot to mention when speaking a while ago, that we grew corn, peas, tomatoes and beans in tubs and barrels on the top of our house.

SUBJECT FOR THE NEXT MEETING—At the suggestion of Mr. Pardee, it was decided that the topic for the next meeting be a list of the best varieties of vegetables. Two weeks hence, Dr. Hexamer will read a paper on potatoes. At the next meeting, [Thursday, Feb. 4.] Col. Williamson will distribute elsewhere. These seeds are from California and other places visited by Col. Williamson in his travels. Only members and those wishing to become members will be entitled to them.

A New Beerry Package.—This is made of thin

Only members and those wishing to become members will be entitled to them.

A New Berry Package.—This is made of thin sheet iron, shaped somewhat like a hemisphere. It is well ventilated and painted. One of the members said that it would become so hot in the Summer time as to burn the hands of the picker. Otherwise he thought it might do.

Mr. Whitlock—They may be galvanized instead of

painted, as the public may be garvanized instead of painted, as the public may desire.

PATENT PRUNING SHEARS.—This instrument has an improved spring which seemed to attract considerable attention, and those who profess to be posted on such matters speke favorably of it. The Club adjourned to meet on Thursday next, at

THE MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS CASE. After disposing of the calendar at Chambers, Judge Comstock, on behalf of the defendants, resumed the argument. He said this was a joint stock association, not a corporate company, and though in suits with strangers the actions were conducted by the President for the assoclation, in internal centests the company name could only be used. Had the fact of this large adverse interest been stated to the Court the lujunction would never have been granted. The Merchants' Union Express Company had conveyed to the consolidated company factories. The residuum was sufficient to meet the liabilities, and in accordance with the original plan of consolidation for the appointment of a Trustee to wind up the affairs of the Company, the Court had appointed a Receiver of this residuum. This disposed of one branch of the case. His Honor had yesterday asked whether stockholders who had accepted, or were willing to accept the consolidation, were to be prevented from doing so. Counsel had failed to answer this question, yet it was the vital one to his case. There seemed to be an impression that too large counsel fees had been paid. Well, that was rather the fault of counsel, and he officed now to have a Reference to determinations questions. But the Receiver's duty was to call them to account for their actions.

Judge Ingraham anggested that the separation out of his interest would require an accounting.

Mr. Constock replied that this was so, and they were ready to have such an accounting and pay the plaintiff his share.

Still counsel for plaintiff begged that the injunction might be continued, on the ground that it was a very mild one. New articles of association were made, and it did not appear that any one of these new articles wore such as could not have been adopted by the power of amendment or were injurious to the stockholders. The name was changed, but such change was within the power of amendment. Had these changes been made by the Marchants' Union by way of amendment the American Company could not have been adopted by the power of amendment. Had these changes been made by the Marchants' Union by any of amendment the American Company could not have been identically the same. But suppose there was a lack of power, what would be the remedy of a minority. The Merchants' Union was a partnersh ciation, in internal centests the company name could only be used. Had the fact of this large adverse inter-

sonal estate in perpetual succession. That right implies the right of sale by act of the Association. The right of a partner in these Associations whose rights were injured

was an action for damages for compensation. An injunction would not be granted where adequate relief could be given in damages. Where an injunction may be granted the granting is matter of equitable discretion. In this case the damages that can properly arise to the plaintiff in any view can be ascertained and fixed in money. The fact that a large majority of the stock has accepted the consolidation is presumptive proof of the advantage of the consolidation, and the plaintiff does not allege any damage to himself. He owns one eighteenthinundredth of the stock. Where the detriment arising from granting an injunction is greater to the defendants than would arise to the plaintiff from withholding it a Court will not grant it, certainly where the preponderance is as great as in this case. This negotiation was not completed till eight weeks after notice had been given of the intent in a circular to all the stockholders. Twelve millions during this time had assented; only \$40,000 had dissented, and of the most had since taken out their stock in the new consolidation. As for the other \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, if they had received the circular their silence was an acquiescence. Mr. Rapallo and Mr. Sewell submitted the points in equity. Mr. Strong replied at some length, answering the points taken by the defendants. The Court reserved its decision. Strong replied at some length, answering the points t by the defendants. The Court reserved its decision.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE QUESTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. An adjourned special meeting of this body was held yesterday at their Chambers, corner of William and Cedar-sts. Wm. E. Dodge, esq., who presided, reand Cedar-sts. Wm. E. Dodge, esq., who preaded, remarked, after calling the meeting to order, that its primary object was to continue the discussion on the financial questions presented in the resolutions of the Hon. A. A. Low, offered at a previous meetine, and those of Mr. Jonathan Sturges. After some objection on the part of the Hon. F. A. Conking, and other members, Mr. H. E. Moring commenced the reading of a financial cassay, covering some 10 peges of print, with the distinct understanding that he was to desist at the request of the Chamber. He believed that the Government finances should be conducted on the same principle as those of a firm or a corporation. The first sim and end of all financial legislation should be to establish confidence. It would be useless to attempt to legislate gold into circulation, since gold was more merchandise, and the great commercial law of supply and demand must reculate it, as it regulated even of the same of the Government for the due payment in gold of any national bond-capital and interest—bearing a raid suppon. This would recistablish confidence, and would conduce materially to facilitate outletone, and would conduce materially to facilitate outletone, and would conduce materially to facilitate any contract made for the liquidation of the national debt in gold is legal and valid. This would be in contact made for the liquidation of the national abroad the gold required for legituation should be ranged for the liquidation of the national abroad the gold required for legituate business, and do nway with much of the present uncertainty in business transactions. Congress should set apart therevenue arising from lands, and no further appropriations of public lands should be cranted for the benefit of railroad commanies, or for other purposee, merely leasung or selling it on liberal terms and credit, but keeping a lieu until paid for. Mr. Moring then entered into a long argument to prove that the theory of a sinking fund is importational.

The privilege of saning basis hoot marked, after calling the meeting to order, that its primary object was to continue the discussion on the financial questions presented in the resolutions of the Hon.

& Legalize gold contracts.

5. Forbid all secret sales of Goycroment gold and bonds.

6. Make it a penal offence to lunn munor on tegal teniers or national lamb better.

7. Rejunt all applications for railroad or other subsidies in bonds or gant above.

F. E. To review the Revenue laws as to insure an equitable destribution of E. To review the Revenue laws as to insure an equitable destribution of E. Appir 97-16,000,000 annually of the gold received for customs to the parameter of the interest and the reduction of the principal of the public

parametr of the interest and the reduction of the principal of the panel cable.

Mr. Opdyke supported his resolution in a few remarks, recapitulating the main points, when, Mr. Chittenden rising to reply, Mr. Succiair Tousey rose to a point of order, protesting against the introduction of purely personal discussions into the deliberations of the Chamber. The point of order was overruled, and Mr. Chittenden proceeded. He said that he had made a sweeping allusion to the rottenness of national banks; he had said that the had not been to the process of the contract of the country of the c proceeded. He said that he had made a sweeping allusion to the rottenness of national banks; he had said that in the event of speece resumption three-fourths of the banks would be forced to succumb, and in making these assertions he spoke knowingly. His opinions on these reathers remained unaftered. He felt convinced that before succee payments were resumed, three-fourths of the National banks in the country would have suspended. Dropping the subject of banking, however, and coming to the subject before the Chamber, he said that the resolutions of Mr. Opdyke met his full concurrence and approval, excepting that clause relating to the contraction of \$10,000,000 per annum. He was opposed to contraction. Mr. Chittenden then entered into an elaborate argument, during which, in speaking of the prevalence in the South and almong Democratic leaders of a feeling favorable to repudiation, he touched rather closely on political questions, and at the closing of his remarks was reminded by the President that the introduction of politics was out of order. He apologized to the Chamber, when Mr. Jaffray obtained the flaor, and said that he was willing to withdraw the resolutions offered by him at a previous meeting, but would argo upon the Chamber the necessity of prompt action in the matter of fluance. He thought that the country could well bear a contraction of from two to four millions a month, and said that at the latter rate, the currency could be swept away in eight years.

Mr. Coleman was in favor of a contraction of from twenty-five to fifty millions a year.

Mr. Morton thought that a movement toward resumption would have a tendency to reduce imports and increase exports.

The Hun. A. A. Low was disappointed at the course

Mr. Morton thought that a movement toward resumption would have a tendency to reduce imports and increase experts.

The Hon. A. A. Low was disappointed at the course the discussion had taken. He had supposed that the intention of the Chamber was to discuss the resolutions offered by himself and the amendments thereto, but matead of that there was a constant influx of new plans and new resolutions. There was a great deal of talk about economy. This had formed the burden of every campaign song from the earliest days of the last campaign. It was time to talk of something else. It was time that the Chamber took some action, and showed that they, the representatives of the commercial and financial interests of the metropolis, had at least an idea of the great fisue of the times. In concinsion, he said that gold was leaving the country at such a rapid rate that before long remedial efforts on the part of Congress would be of no avail.

The subject was very fully discussed by various members, when finally a motion to put the resolutions of Messrs. Opdyke, Low, and Sturgles to the vote was carried, and resulted in the selection of the resolutions of Mr. Sturgles as expressing the views of the Chamber. They are as follows:

Essiecd, That the following plan be recommended to Congress as a

are no follows:

Resticed. That the following plan be recommended to Congress as sails of action for the permanent settlement of our national finances:

1. Declare that when the debt is paid it shall be paid in coin.

2. Levalus gold contracts.

3. Introduce the structest economy in every department of the Gor.

rument.

4. Hefase all subsidies and unnecessary appropriations.

5. See that the revenues are economically, energetically, and hunestly ollectred.

6. Use all the surplus revenue in radicing the debt.

7. Take away all power from the Secretary of the Treasury to make

7. Take away all power from the Secretary of the Treasury to make money plentific or searce.

8. Let the people understand that while they need not fear rapid contraction, it will be dangerous to rely upon indefaults suspension.

9. Courtract the currency moderately the first year, must year determine whether the country will bear a more rapid contraction.

10. Reduces the taxes, so as to leave ourly surplus revenue sufficient to pay of annually a reasonable amount of the debt.

11. Resume success permunts as soon as a rigid adherence to the above policy makes it eafs to do so.

11. was ovidered that this resolutions be appropriately.

It was ordered that the resolutions be appropriately engrossed and forwarded to the Senate and House of Representatives. A motion to adjourn theu prevailed, the President previously announcing that two communications had been received, but, owing to the pressure of business, they had been deferred until the next meeting.

United States agt. Simen and Sigismund Guiterman.-In this case, in which the defendants, importers in Leonard st., are charged with smuggling large quantities of silk dress goods into this port, the examina-tion has been postponed to Thursday next, pending the results of efforts now being made to effect a compromise ith the Government. In the case of the United States agt. C. J. Sherriott, the

THE GREAT SMUGGLING CASE.

In the case of the United States agt. C. J. Sherriott, the defeudant's clerk in the Export Bureau of the Custom-House, was arrested and brought before the Commissioner, charged with compleity with William J. Korn and L. N. Laidaw, also Custom-House officers, in forging papers to obtain drawbacks on goods which they falsely claimed had been exported from this port, after having paid duties as imports. He was held in \$5,000 ball to appear for examination in the Eastern District, Korn and Laidlaw having already been arrested in the Eastern District and there held for examination.

THE BERTHILLOT-BATEMAN CASE An appeal has been taken by Mr. Bateman

from the judgment rendered against him on the suit brought by F. Austin Berthillot, a danseuse of his troop, for an assault and battery. The particulars of the cvi-dence were published at the time of the trial. The de-fendant claims that the judgment against him was unau-thorized by the evidence. The Court reserved its de-cision.

The Colt's Armory at Hartford is now engaged upon the contract to furnish the Russian Government with 30,000 Berdan rifles. The Company proposes to enlarge the works as soon as possible. GENERAL NOTES.

The law against concealed weapons seems to be, practically, a dead letter, in all classes of society. A dangerous insane convict recently became unmanageable while in a Central Railroad car when his attendant called for assistance it was ascertained that out of 32 gentleman passengers who occupied the car 29 had revolvers in their

pockets. The latest patriotic invention in the South is a game of cards called "Ku-Klux Euchre." It is played as follows: The five face-cards of each suit are selected, which, together with the blank sample-card, constitute the 'euchre deck." The blank sample-card is denominated 'Ku-Klux," is always trumps, and of greater value than all other trumps. This "Ku-Klux" must be dealt out on every hand. If accidently it should be the "turn-up." the deal must be made again, and until trumps of one of of the suits are turned. Four persons are required to play the game. This "Ku-Klux Euchre" is becoming very popular in Augusts, Ga."

A French lady, living in Springfield, Illinois has written the following letter to the Receil, a Paris journal, saying that she is the sister of the young man who was shot at the side of Baudin in 1851:

journal, saying that sho is the stater of the young man who was shot at the side of Baudin in 1851:

"Sir: You will excuse the liberty I take in writing you when you know my object, I am sure. I have just read in an American paper an extract from a lotter written by M. Tenot on the death of the representative Baudin, in which he regrets his ignorance of the name of the young man who was killed at M. Baudin's side.

"Alas, this young man was my beloved brother, Clement Henry, born at Dieuze, and a resident of Paris since 1843, where he followed the trade of a locksmith. He was 23 years old when he died, a handsome young man, with fair hair and blue eyes, and as good as he was intelligent. He had been imprisoned in Fort Ivry for two months after the affairs of June, 1848, and when I left Paris in 1849, advising him to be prudent in case of another revolution, he replied: 'My life belongs to the Kepublic; but do not fear, I shall never be a prisoner again. If the Republic dies I die with her.'

"My brother died, as be said, like a hero. He received three bails in his breast, beside several bayonet thrusts, and suffered terribly. He was buried in the cemetry of Mont Parnasce.

"My parents were nearly crazed with grief; my sisterin-law went 100 leagues to place a wooden cross above his grave."

The Southern negroes, in their horror of Ku-Klux mysteries, are particularly fearful of graveyards.

Klux mysteries, are particularly fearful of graveyards. They have always been superstitious in this regard, but now they will not go within a mile of a cemetery.

An amusing story is told about Bishop Beckwith of Georgia, who had occasion, some time with of Georgia, who had occasion, some time ago, to visit a remote portion of his diocese. There were not many Episcopalians in that region of Georgia; but few of the whites had ever seen a successor of the Apostles, and the negroes did not know what sort of a creature a Bishop was. It soon became noised about that on a certain evening the Bishop would arrive and hold services in a church of a certain village of the above district, and the whole neighborhood was filled with surjosity to go and see the queer animal that rend prayers out of a book. The negroes were especially excited, and they determined to attend the church in mass. The house of worship was not an Episcopal church; consequently it had no vestry-room in which the Bishop could put on his vestments. This difficulty was, however, remedied by some one's suggesting that the Bishop should robe himself belind the church, and come round and enter at the front door. So he sent a friend with his surplice, who placed it benind a tombstone, where it would be at hand when he should require it. Long before the time designated for the opening services the little church had become filled with the whites of the vienity, and the negroes, finding that there was no room for them inside, stood packed before the door. The Bishop at the appointed time entered the graveyard by the back gate, went up to the tombstone and douned his episcopal vestures. The wind was blowling rather fresh, and just as he turned the corner of the church a flaw spread out his white robes. A negro numediately bawled out, Ku-klux! Ku-klux! They all looked at outd and beheld the flaunting white garments approaching, the whole crowd took to their heels, shricklug Ku-klux! In ten, seconds not a single darkle could be seen, but the sound of their footsteps in the distance fell upon the car, and for half an hour afterward could be heard the cribic words. Ku-klux! In for the services more making for their hours.

An "agricultural locomotive," or mammoth ago, to visit a remote portion of his dioceso. An "agricultural locomotive," or mammoth

steam plow, has been built in Oroville, California. The huge machine has six driving wheels, each is furnished with cogs and a pinion connected with a main driving shaft by self-adjusting droms and pinions. It is about 20 feet long, and can turn within its own length. A mova-ble pinton, with lover attached, enables the pilot to guide it by steam when in motion. The four forward wheels are connected together by a frame, upon which rests a universal pivot, and upon the latter rests the beffer, supported at the sides by projecting frame-work. The boiler retains an upright position while running on aneven or sideling ground. In the rear of the boiler are the engines, the pistons connectreg; with the main shaft in the rear. The plews, 39 in number, are attached to a revolv-log shaft, which gets its motion from the main driving shaft. The 30 plaws occupy a space of but 12 feet, they are rulsed or lowered at will by means of a seg-ment at either end of the shaft. The whole weight is about eight tuns. The euglie has a fifty borse power. The first test seems to have made a very favorable im-pression. Its plowing was done handsomely and rapidly. The space, twelve feet wide, was left in the best condi-tion possible for planting. It was thoroughly pulverized to the depth of six or eight inches, and turned over, and resembled ground that had been plowed and run over with a cultivator. The universal expression from farpers present was that it performed its work well, but machine was too great for cultivated land. During the first test, however, it was running upon new ground, softened by recent rains so that a loaded wagon could not pass over it.

The Detroit Post calls for a law to punish "murder in sport." "Every week" says the editor, "we read in the papers an account of some reckless person sportively killing his sister, friend, wife, parent, or acquaintance. Yet the law, supposing that human life may be innecently made the sport of careless jokers, if no matice exists, allows such offenses to go unpunished. The other day we read of a young man's Jocularly taking up a loaded musket, wittingly pointing it at a young woman who was visiting his sisters, guyly pulling the trigger, and funnily blowing out the brains of the innocent vistim, who was covering her face with her apron, and piteously crying, I'OH, don't!' After the tragedy came toars and remorse, of course. But toars and remorse in this case will not prayent other young men from doing the same funny trick; whereas a law severely punishing mch tokes would serve to warn all lokers disposed to trifle with deadly weapons that such trifling is a crime, whether any one is injured by it or not, and would re strain and prevent that kind of fun." The law proposed

strain and prevent that kind of fun." The law proposed by the editor would provide as follows:

1. That pointing the mezzle of any firearm, whilfully at or toward any person, without malice, is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, or tenurisonment in the County Jail.

2. That snapping the look of any firearm, the muzzle of which is willfully pointed at or toward any person, without malice, whether the weapon be discharged or not, is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment and fine.

3. That discharging any firearm, the muzzle of which is willfully pointed at or, toward any person, without malice, shall constitute a felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison. 4. That wounding or maining any person by the discharge of any firearm, the muzzle of which is willfully pointed at or toward any person, without malice, shall constitute a felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison. 5. That killing any person by the discharge of any firearm, willfully pointed at or toward any person by the discharge of any firearm, willfully pointed at or toward any by the discharge of any firearm, willfully pointed at or toward any person by the discharge of any firearm, willfully pointed at or toward any person by the discharge of any firearm, willfully pointed at or toward any person, without malice, shall constitute at or toward any person, without malice, shall constitute a felony, and be published by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than five, nor more than fifteen years. 6. That it shall be tile duty of the Prosecuting Attorney of each county to detect and prosecute offenders against this statute, and for Grand Juries to make inquisition for

Jane G. Swisshelm has written the following letter from Pittsburgh, to The Missouri Democrat in St. Louis. She denies, indignantly, the statements and acts attributed to her by a correspondent of that paper, concerning Miss Vinnie Ream, Mrs. Sprague, and Thaddeus

Stovens: Editors Missouri Democrat. Sins: Your Washington correspondent has made so unprovoked and malicious an attack upon me that I ask you to correct his mis-statements. He charges me with having written "many malignant, vulgar, and unprovoked things" against Vinnie Ream, with "personally canyassing against her," "going to the Hon. Thadeeus Stevens, and among Congressmen, asking them not to give her studio back," repeats a conversation between Mr. Stevens and myself on the absorbing topic of his heroine, states that I, "searching for victims got afoul of Mrs. Sprague dreadfully, and raised such indignation that even her (my) undaunted metal was abashed;" and, altogether, devotes a third of a column to representing me as a professional alanderer of women in private life. private life ivate life. Now, the facts of the case are that I never wrote any-

private life.

Now, the facts of the case are that I never wrote anything about Miss Ream but one paragraph in a letter describing her the only time I saw her, i. e., in the Senate gailery, putting her Sio,000 bill through that body. When she placed herself in the position of a public pensioner she may not plead privacy to shield her designs and character from the scrutiny of the public, whose money she pockets; and, for her sake, I regret that the facts I then stated have never been contradicted, and that my predictions have been fully verified. If they had not been before, would be now, in her openly placing herself beyond the pale of woman's sympathy. "I have been young, and now I am old, yet have I never seen "a virtuous women forsaken by her own sex, or her laudable efforts asking in vain for woman's sympathy.

As for Thaddeus Stavens, I never spoke to him, never saw him but once, when he was on the boor of the House, and I in the galiery.

I have not been in Washington since Oct. 1, 1866, and the question of returning Miss Ream's studio came up in the summer of 1868; so, Miss Vinnie must be reduced to straits for a crown of martyrdom, with which to purchase enough of the public money to carry her to Rome, when she placed ine at the head of her list of persecutors. The statement of your correspondent is a sheer fabrication, so far as it details my personal interference in Miss Ream's affairs.

My statements about Mrs. Sprague were made when her name was in every newspaper, as the head and front of the opposition to impeachment, and when the etiquette of the press made her a legitimate subject of public comment. Up to this time I have not been made aware of any attempt to contradict what I then wrote. When any

Ream's affairs.

My statements about Mrs. Sprague were made when her name was in every newspaper, as the head and front of the opposition to impeachment, and when the etiquette of the press made her a legitimate subject of public comment. Up to this time I have not been made aware of any attempt to contradict what I then wrote. When any one seriously attempts to deny anything I have public of the Waw p. 77 1000.

lished, it is time enough for me to prove it, and I have always held myself ready to do so.

There is no question in which the public are more interested than the character of the women who control legislation in Washington, and however unpleasant the task may be, there is no trner service to this Government than expesing the corrupt inducances which deplete our public treasury, and you the money wrung from the sweat of the laborer, as testimonials of the administration of our representatives for the personal charms of any woman.

Your correspondent may or may not be in the interest of some lonesome Congressman, who wishes to win a smile from Miss Vinnic by young her another anisota.

of some lone-time Congressman, who wishes to win a smile from Miss Vinnie by voting her another subsidy; but I should like here to record a prophecy that a project is on foot for giving Miss Ream another slice from the public load.

Patteburgh, Jan. 16, 1869.

JANE G. SWISSELLE.

THE COURTS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR. During the month of February two branches of the U. S. Circuit Court will be held. Judge Blatchford will call the jury calendar on Tuesday, Feb. 2. He will also, during the term, call the equity and argument calendars. Judge Benedict will sit to dispose of criminal and revenue causes until Feb. 17.

No causes will be tried in Part 2, Superior Court, during the first week of the February term, 1802.

CIVIL.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, the Internal Revenue trespons case was concluded yesterday. In this case, previously reported, and in which the plaintiffs, who were distillers in Morrisania, seek to recover damager from the defondants, who are, respectively, the Collector and Assessor of the Fourth Collection District, for an alleged trespons by them in seizing their distillery, counsel summed up resteriar, and the Court directed a verdict for the Government, on the ground that the law warranted the science of the distillery, and the sale of its contents.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, before Justice Friedman, the case of Burns agt. The Secondave, Rallroad Company was tried. The plaintiff was working in an excavation in Secondave, near Fifty-lists, clear to the defendants and servously injured. He brought suit for his injuries against the Rallroad Company, tayles his damages at \$20,000. The manal claim was put in by the defendants of contributing negligence, and the evidence of negligence on the part of the defendants not being clearly made out, a motion was made during the trial for a non-suit, which was denied. The Jury, after a sloote denied the contributing against for the plaintiff for \$1,000.

CRIMINAL.

The body of an unknown man was yester-day found floating in the East River, off the foot of Wellst. It was removed to the Morgue. As there were several serious ents on the lead, death is supposed to have resulted from violence. Corener Flynn will hold an inquest to-day.

quest to-day.

At the Essex Market Police Court, vesterday, before Justice Manafield, M. Smith was held for examination on a charge preferred by M. Stephen Williams, a Washington Market butcher, that on Jan. 11 be called on the complainant, and by representing that he was the proprietor of the restaurant No. 219 Rowery, and by the payment of \$10, obtained possession of meanwhiled at \$30.50; that subsequently, on making demands for the difference, \$70.50, the accused made promises which he never fulfilled; and it was also discovered that he was not the owner of the restaurant, and was in debt.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, resterday. Thomas Robinson, James

Justice Shandley, resterday, Thomas Robinson, James Murphy, James Colby, William Thompson, and John McCormick were each held for trial, as emspirious persons, in \$500 bail. The prisoners were arrested in Broad-way, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while acting is a suspicious manner, and on the person of one of them was found a large "limay,"... Fanny Reed made a com-plaint against Mrs. Price of Clinton-place and a detective of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, as she alleges, entered her brothel on Twenty-lifth et. and moud au assault on her A warrant was issued for Mrs. Price, and a complain will be preferred against the detective before the Board of Police Commissioners. In the U. S. Commissioner's Office, before

In the U. S. Commissioner's Office, before Commissioner Osborn, the Italian counterfeiting case came up yesterday. The defendants, as previously reported, are all in custedy, charged with counterfeiting, all except the Morabetoe were captured in a batter shop at No. 5 Cherry-zt. The Morabetoe were captured at No. 4 Birmingham-st. Large quantities of counterfeit currency and five-cent hickel coin were found at No. 78 Cherry-st., and about half a bushel of the same kind of coin was found at No. 4 Birmingham-st. Molds for making this com were also found in both piscos. Recarie Denario was the estensible proprietor of the barber shop, and Antonio Denario is boy of 12 is his son. The case was simply formally opened, yesterday, and preliminarica arranged for the examination to commence on Monday next. On representations made by the counsel for defendants, the woman Merabete and the boy Denario were discharged on their own, recognizances to appear for examination on Monday.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Hogan, Thomas Skalaton, a resident of Illinois, and by occupation a blacksmith, was brought up on a charge of false pretenses. The complainant in the case, Mr. John H. McKieley of No. 97 South-st., makes oath charge of false pretenses. The complainant in the case, Mr. John H. McKieley of No. 97 South-st., makes ooth that on Nov. 18 the accused came to him and represented himself as the owner of a patent for a new style of house fastener or tie, a specimen of which he produced, together with a notice from the Patent Office at Washington, stating that the application for a patent had been accepted. The complainant agreed to purchase the light of sale for the State of New-York, and allvanced \$100 of the stipulated \$1,000. The complainant afterward learned the application for a patent had been rejected, and he therefore caused the arrest of the accused on a charge of false protenses. The Magistrate committed him ... On Wednesday, four barrels of oil, valued at \$72, belonging to Messrs, James Donald & Co. of No. 124 Maiden-lane, were stelen from pier No. 28 Sast River. Yesterday afternoon Officer Keeling of the Sco. ond Precents arrested a cartman, named Thomas Ryan, and James Holland, for having loaded the oil on a cart and taken it away. The stolen oil was found in the just shop of Cornellus Coleman, at No. 37 Cherry-st., and he was accordingly arrested. The accused were taken before Justice Hogan, yesterday, and on the testimeny of James Dougherty, who saw Holland and Ryan moving the oil from the pier, they were committed for trial Coleman was hold to bail.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

477.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by INGRA-MAM. J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Calendar called at 13 m.—Noa M. 100, 125, 121, 137, 140, 154, 163, 171, 175, 176, 197. Call 173. SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by MCOUNS, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Short cansez.—Noa 335, 703, 100, 466, 1141, 1234, 1206, 1130, 1122, 1315, 845, 1201, 1138, 1106, 1075, 1363, 1341, 1230, 1191, 1336.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL 102 O'CLOCK A. M.

10,000 U S 6s '81 Reg. 1114 2,000 U S 5-20 Cou, '67. 4.108

1,000 U S 6s '81 Cony 172 10 800 100

1,000 U S 6s '81 Cony 172 10 800 100

1,000 U S 6s 5-20 Cou '62. 1134 5,000 U S 5-20 Reg '67. 100

5,000 U S 6s 5-20 Cou, '65. 4.104 5,000 U S 6s, Currency 185

| 10,000 U 8 6a 5-20 Cou 62. | 113, 5.000 U 8 5-20 Rec 77 | 106, 5.000 U 8 6a 5-20 Cou 65. | 113, 5.000 U 8 6a, Carrency | 18, 10,000 V 8 6a cou 65. | 10,000 V 16 6a cou 66. |

200 QHEKRIPFF. 22 200 ... 3d call 138 100 Chie & A4. ... 125 250 ... 25 150 Rescing ... 904 550 Obio & Miss. 25 100 ... 251 100 ... 55 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 25 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ... 250 ...

OPEN ROARD OF REOKENS-10 A. H.

5,000 N C S So. 52 | 12 B & B Asseton 10 4 & M.

100 Adams Ex. 594 | 10. 10 doi: 10 do